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SHE LOVED ANOTHER.

Hither we came,
And sitting down upon the golden moss,
He'd converse sweet and low—low converse sweet,
In which our voices bore least part. The wind
Told a love tale beside us, how he woo'd
The waters, and the waters answering lisp'd
To kisses of the wind, that, sick with love,
Fainted at intervals, and grew again
To utterance of passion. Ye cannot shape
Fancy so fair as is this memory.
Methought all excellence that ever was
Had drawn herself from many thousand years,
And all the separate Edens of this earth,
To center in this place and time. I listen'd
And her words stole with most prevailing sweetness
Into my heart, as thronging fancies come
To boys and girls when summer days are new,
And soul and heart and body are all at ease;
What marvel my Camilla told me all?
It was so happy an hour, so sweet a place,
And I was as a brother of her blood,
And by that name I moved upon her breath,
Dear name, which had too much of nearness to it
And heralded the distance of this time!
At first her voice was very sweet and low,
As if she were afraid of utterance;
But in the onward current of her speech
(As echoes of the hollow-barked brooks
As fashioned by the channel which they keep),
Her words did of their nearing borrow sound,
Her cheek did catch the color of her words.
I heard and trembled, yet I could but hear;
My heart paused—my raised eyelids would not fall.
But still I kept my eyes upon the sky.
I seem'd the only part of Time stood still,
And saw the motion of all other things;
While her words, syllable by syllable,
Like water, drop by drop, upon my ear
Fell; and I wish'd, yet wish'd her not to speak;
But she spake on, for I did name no wish.
What marvel my Camilla told me all
Her maiden dignities of Hope and Love—
"Perchance," said she, "returned." Even then the stars
Did tremble in their stations as I gazed;
But she spake on for I did name no wish,
No wish—no hope. Hope was not wholly dead,
But breathing hard at the approach of death—
Camilla, my Camilla, who was mine
No longer in the dearest sense of mine—
For all the secret of her inmost heart,
And all the maiden empire of her mind,
Lay like a map before me, and I saw
There, where I hoped myself to reign as king
There, where that day I crown'd myself as king,
There in my realm and even on my throne,
Another! then it seem'd as tho' a link
Of some tight chain within my inmost frame
Was riven in twain; that life I heeded not
Flow'd from me, and the darkness of the grave,
The darkness of the grave and utter night,
Did swallow up my vision; at her feet,
Even the feet of her I loved, I fell,
Smit with exceeding sorrow unto Death.

—*From Tennyson's Youthful Poem, "The Lover's Tale."*

The Flight.

FROM THE SOUTH TO THE NORTH-WEST.

HOW IT IMPRESSES AN AMERICAN MERCHANT TRAVELLING IN EUROPE.

CLEAR ANALYSIS, SOUND CONCLUSIONS, SAFE AND WISE COUNSEL.

INNSBRUCK, TYROL,
June 13, 1879.

ESTEEMED FRIEND, J. W. CROMWELL:

I have watched with deep interest, and from being in Europe unbiassed by conflicting opinions, the strong movement of the colored people of the Southern states in favor of emigration to the north-west, and I feel impelled to write to one who, as a graduate of our Philadelphia Institute, I am glad to see rising to some prominence as a promoter of education. My opinion is decidedly in favor of the emigration, under proper restraints, believing that it is the most natural and surest remedy for the evils which slavery has left as a legacy to the freedmen. That altogether morbid and false system poisoned the whole intellect of the South with erroneous ideas of humanity. Deeply rooted as these are in the minds of the dominant race, it is not only impossible that a single generation should suffice for their removal. Having survived the sanguinary conflict which swept slavery away, it will require yet another revolution of some sort to efface them, and replace them by a healthy sentiment, and a perfect and just recognition of the fact that the colored man is really and truly, as really and truly as the white man—*free*. Some powerful remedy, I say, is needed for so deep-seated a disease. It cannot be accomplished by the former slave and the former owner setting down stagnantly to live side by side as nearly as possible in the old state of things. The white man is in possession and is strong in resources of wealth, of education, and of power. The freedman has to contend for every inch of his position, while he is weak in moral weapons. Now, an opportunity is presented of effecting a peaceful and quiet revolution. Emigration to new and friendly states or territories is capital as a piece of strategy. It is a kind of checkmate to the adversary. It takes the position in several weak points. In the first place it takes the freedman from under the very heel of the oppressor. This of itself is hard to bear, for to men who have been capable of klu-klux outrages, the luxury of venting their wicked spite still, upon their formerly powerless victims is very sweet. But sometimes "things sweet to taste prove to indigestion sour," and Providence sometime sends a just retribution—as when Alexander Borgia drank himself the poison designed for another. So, if the very injustice of the whites toward their colored brethren recoils upon their own heads, it will become retributive justice.

Far be it from me to charge *all* of the white population with deliberate acts of wrong. I do not doubt the number who are guilty of these is really small; but there are enough, and they receive enough sympathy from others, to make freedom a mockery for the freedman.

But the mere removal of a vent for spite is a comparatively small matter. There are two potent results of the emigration, which will be felt much more deeply, affecting directly the interests of the Southern whites. In the first place, it will be costly to them in the loss of labor, rendering it difficult for them to harvest their crops, and at the same time enhancing the cost of labor by increasing its scarcity. But, secondly—and I doubt not the Southern love of power will be stung more keenly by this result—the reduction of population will directly diminish the representation of those States in Congress, and reduce their political power materially; and the Northern Democrats, finding more important elements of population to conciliate elsewhere, will no longer worship them as devoutly as hitherto.

Now, of course this retributive detriment to the whites would be valueless, if it did not correspondingly improve the condition of people of color; it is benefit to them, not injury to their would-be masters, that is sought. But in each of these points they are directly the gainers. They it is who gain by the increase of wages; they gain by the necessity for wiser and more just and humane treatment; and they gain by the reduction in political power of their opponents. I repeat, therefore, it is a most important movement to cultivate. All of these considerations, however, have very likely been thoroughly aired, in the course of the thorough ventilation which the whole subject has received at home.

But there are two points to which I wish to refer, that may not have received as much attention. One of these is, that the emigration should not be allowed to take the form of a sudden flood, or a swarm of locusts. An impulsive, overwhelming movement will be *sure* to defeat itself, and prove a disastrous failure. They could neither provide the requisite means for transportation, nor obtain employment in the parts to which they migrate. To be successful, the transfer should be gentle and gradual, covering a number of years, carried on by families and individuals as they are able to bear the expense, or procure aid from societies formed, if need be, to aid the emigration. It should be resolute, free and irrepressible, as becomes the condition of things in a free country; but prudent, systematic, and deliberate. It should be participated in not merely by the vast unorganized herd of those driven by terror, or goaded by long-endured wrong, fleeing wildly and unintelligently before the oppressor, but no less by educated and able men, qualified to lead and guide the rest and to be their representatives. This seems to me to be one very important point. And another is this: that rather than seek refuge in one of the States already settled, over-supplying it with population to an extent that might insure the new comers anything but a welcome,

A NEW TERRITORY

should be settled, in such numbers as to give the people of color a control of its government, and representation in Congress. I would not exclude whites by any proscription, or annoyance of any kind; but rather encourage them, as well as Indians, and even Chinese, to settle in the territory, thereby hastening its admission into the Union as a State.

Most colored people in the country are descended from Southern white planters, I presume, much as they *profess* to dread amalgamation, as they call it; therefore it will be no new thing to mingle as heretofore, but in a lawful and honest way. But see to it that three-fourths of the population, at the outset, have colored blood in their veins, so that there may be an ensurement of their rights and a fair experiment in self-government. Then perpetuate the blessing of a free, happy, and independent home by industry, enterprise, the establishment of free schools, and, above all, the fostering of religion and the suppression of all forms of vice and immorality. This blessing firmly grounded, and come what may of changes in population, they are not likely to interfere with the prosperity of the colored race as an integral part of our nation. I even think it possible that in such a State, so formed, much could be done toward settling the vexed problems of the status of the Indian and of the Chinese in this country; for they would neither of them have the same grounds of hesitation as to the justice of their treatment at the hands of a race who are their fellow-sufferers.

Now, I think I am not sketching a Utopia, but a practicable plan by which we can fall in with the present pointings of Providence, and remedy existing evils; and I fervently hope that some of you who are influential with your people—not demagogues, but sincerely desirous for the good and progress of the race—will take hold of these views and carry them out to a triumphant issue, and see to it that the elective franchise, so far as the colored settlements are concerned, is wielded with those two important qualifications to its safe exercise in intelligence and honesty of purpose.

In the former, the colored population are as yet unavoidably deficient; but time may remedy that; and I consider their religious instincts and simplicity of life more than a counterpoise, when we regard the terrible amount of corruption that pollutes the political atmosphere at the present time.

I am, yours very truly, &c.,

PHILIP C. GARRETT.

The Stinging Tree.

[From the Scientific American.]

Though the tropical scrubs of Queensland are very luxuriant and beautiful, they are not without their dangerous drawbacks, for there is no plant growing in them that is really deadly in its effects—that is to say, deadly in the same way that one could apply the term as fire, as, if a certain proportion of one's body is burnt by the stinging tree, death will be the result. It would be as safe to pass through fires as to fall into one of these trees. They are found growing from two to three inches high to ten and fifteen feet; in the old ones the stem is whitish, and red berries usually grow on the top. It emits a peculiar disagreeable smell, but it is best known by its leaf, which is nearly round, having a point on the top, and is jagged all round the edge, like a nettle. All the leaves are large—some larger than a saucer.

"Sometimes," says a traveler, "while shooting turkeys in the scrubs I have entirely forgotten the stinging tree till warned of its close proximity by its smell, and I have then found myself in a little forest of them. I was only once stung, and that was very slightly. Its effects are curious. It leaves no mark, but the pain is maddening, and for months afterward, the part, when touched, is tender in rainy weather, or when it gets wet in washing, etc. I have seen a man who treats ordinary pain lightly roll on the ground in agony after being stung; and I have known a horse so completely mad after getting into a grove of the trees that he rushed open-mouthed at every one who approached him, and had to be shot in the scrub. Dogs when stung will rush about, whining piteously, biting peices from the affected part." The small stinging trees, a few inches high, are as dangerous as any, being so hard to see, and seriously imperiling one's ankles. The scrub is usually found among palm trees.

There is a wholesome lesson to the Negro paramours of white men in the George case, now concluded after weary years of litigation. Though living with him for thirty years, sustaining the relation of a wife to all practical purposes, and as she alleges married to him in Philadelphia, yet Caroline and her children together receive but one-fourth of the large estate, and this they get by compromise and not by right.

What is a more contemptible picture than the cast off mistress of this class who drags out the last, useless, and dishonored days of her life in want, misery and disgrace? It is, however, but an illustration of the truth that those who sow to the wind shall reap the whirlwind.

Opinion Modified.

[From the Star of Zion, New Bern, N. C.]

Since noticing in several instances Mr. Douglass' opposition to the Exodus, and in closing up our matter for the press, we see Mr. Douglass has modified his opinion in reference to the Exodus movement. It is said he is sincere. We hope Mr. Douglass is not hunting the side of popularity in this movement. For we should think the greatest colored man, living or dead, ought to see the interest of his race at the first glance.

Prosperity of Southern Negroes.

[From the Colored Visitor, Logansport Ind.]

Even our own people sometimes make a mistake; that is to say, looking at crowds of idle Negroes about the public places of our cities and towns, they think and say that the Negro don't work. It is all a mistake. Idle as they may be in the towns there is no lack of negro industry in the country. There was a time when freedom meant to the Negro the right to be idle. But they have been finding out that it means freedom to work. In the thirteen or fourteen years that have elapsed since the termination of the war, a half generation has passed. The little boys of fourteen years ago are the stalwart workers of to-day, men who have grown up accustomed to free labor, accustomed to making contracts for their own labor, and learning gradually to respect those contracts. They have learned too, the value of industry and steadiness as affecting wages. Large numbers of Negroes own small farms, and cultivate small crops of cotton; and many of these mickles make a muckle. Let us all think before we speak.

Prayers Reached Their Legs At Last.

[From the Star of Zion, New Berne, N. C.]

Fred. Douglass, in a lecture sometime ago delivered at Staunton, Va., and in which he ridiculed the Negro by imagining him in a snow bank, said: "The Negro must not trust to Providence and prayer, but must go to work; that he prayed for three long years that freedom might come to him, but it never came until prayer got down into his legs and carried him away." Then a little farther on advises the colored people to desist the Exodus, stay in the South, and of course work it out; forgetting the colored people, like himself, have been praying for fifteen years, and their prayers have gotten down into their legs, into steamboat and railway wheels, and they mean to go somewhere else is into the unblending colors of a Kansas snow bank, like he did into those of Massachusetts, years ago.

Oh! consistency, because of thy rarity, thou art a very precious *jewel*.

No, Sir.

[From the Nashville, Tenn., Pilot.]

We have received several letters from the South this week. One gentleman from Alabama writes to find out if it is true that money will be sent to pay the passage of immigrants from the South to Kansas. We answered NO SIR, and we advise none to believe such unreasonable stories when they are circulated; nor should any family start to Kansas with simply money enough to pay their passage, but on the other hand to bear up under their persecutions till they can save enough money to buy through tickets and then be sure to have not less than ONE HUNDRED dollars after they get here.

Another gentleman informs us that in his locality three or four hundred are preparing to go to Kansas, but they mean to send an agent ahead And then when they get here all they will ask is advice. To all such we have a hearty welcome, and be sure however to send your most intelligent man as your agent. Send no ignoramus. Too many of that kind have been sent already.

A Scrap of History.

Not a single one of the Imperial Napoleons has died on French soil. Napoleon I., the founder of the family, died a prisoner on the British island of St. Helena, in the South Atlantic Ocean; his son, Napoleon II., died in Austria; his nephew; Napoleon III., died an exile in England; and now his grand nephew, the young man whom the French Imperialists have hoped would one day rule France as Napoleon IV., has met his fate at the point of Zulu spears in South Africa.—*Ex.*

Negro Philanthropy.

[From the Louisville, Ky., Bulletin.]

Last Sunday we were present at the dedication of the Knox Presbyterian church. We found a beautiful little edifice, plain but substantial. The church is a gift from one of the members, Mr. Andrew Ferguson, and cost $4,880 00. Such a gift, at such a time, and from a colored man, is something to cause us to wonder.

THE PEOPLE' ADVOCATE.

SATURDAY, July 19, 1879.

J. W. CROMWELL, Editor and Proprietor

☞All communications and other items ntended for publication should reach here Thursday morning.

☞If this paragraph is marked with blue it means your subscription is due. Please remit. Address, J. W. CROMWELL,

Box 263

We call the attention of our readers to the official proceedings of the

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

now out. As there will be quite a demand for them from all parts of the country, we would urge upon all the importance of sending in their orders with the cash at once. The first to come will be served first. Cash must accompany the orders. The pamphlets are twenty-five cents each or twenty-five copies for $5.00.

In order to accommodate the public, we have reduced the price of the minutes of the National Conference to fifteen cents a copy if purchased at our office, and eighteen cents each for all sent by mail or express.

CRITICISM.

While we do not take special interest in our friends who indulge in the wholesale ridicule and mimicry of our people, "a la Douglass" and his happy illustration of the Negro in the snowbank, we are yet in favor of a healthy and wholesome criticism with a view to making apparent our deficiencies and errors, then subsequently correcting them. Because we chastise the child we love it none the less; which fact should be borne in mind while we are smarting under the sting of righteous criticism impartially and judiciously applied. Therefore forgive the critic all the harsh things he says, remembering 'twas said for your best good and try to so conduct your future actions as to be invulnerable to his attack. Why should we print volumes of praise and be silent on criticism upon our selves? Criticism will inquire into the existing character of the people, and the construction and bearings of their social system; it will examine the present state of their religion, their morals, their education, and their literature; it will survey their political status and the position in which they are now placed. Honest criticism has long seemed to us a desideratum—it is, perhaps, more than ever a desideratum at a time when old and new principles are at war. At such a time, we cannot too diligently examine the nature of the vast questions which we are called upon to decide. We ought to ascertain dispassionately what of the old influences and institutions, so boldly and universally challenged, we ought to reject, and what to retain. In order to ascertain what is best for us let us endeavor to know ourselves. "Every now and then we should examine ourselves; self-amendment is the offspring of self-knowledge." Henceforth with an aim to improve rather than to please our people, we shall wield an untrammelled pen dotting down black marks where they are deserved and long ones at that.

MR. GARRETT'S LETTER.

It will generally be conceded that the letter by Mr. Garrett, found on another page, and upon which we at first intended to base an extended article, is the clearest, ablest, most comprehensive, and most unanswerable paper that has yet appeared on this topic. As such we commend its favorable consideration to our contemporaries and our readers. Its author is a large manufacturer of the Society of Friends of the city of Philadelphia, not a politician,—we question whether he in following a general custom of his sect, has ever exercised the right of franchise; but his connection with the Institute for Colored Youth (High School) of that city and the Friends Association, which had at one time quite a number of freedmen schools in North Carolina and Virginia, gives him, as a promoter of education, a right to be heard.

To state that his conclusions are dictated alike by sagacity, sound policy, and forethought would fall far short of our duty in the matter.

Premising, therefore, that his logic is irresistible leaving nothing to be desired, we reproduce the following appeal:

OFFICE OF THE FREEDMAN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

Topeka, Kan., June 26th, 1879.

TO THE FRIENDS OF THE COLORED PEOPLE:

The directors of the Kansas Freedman's Relief Association in view of the present situation, deem it proper to make public this address, and ask the friends of the colored people for further aid in caring for the helpless and destitute refugees.

This is a matter not local to our State, but is one of national concern. It involves the solution of a great question important alike to the people of the whole country, and if properly met will go very far to work a cure of the ills of the freedman of the South. If we prove equal to the occasion and can assist these people who are seeking homes in the North and utilize their labor, those who remain behind will discover a kindlier feeling and better treatment in the South.

In organizing this association we were moved by two controlling motives. The first was one of humanity.

These people without warning and unsolicited cast themselves poor and needy in our midst.

Many of them were old and decrepid and many young and helpless, and with few exceptions were destitute.

They were landed on the banks by hundreds in the chilly days of early spring, after a long and tedious journey fraught with hardships and privations. Many were sick and dying from exposure, and many were suffering for food, clothing, and medical assistance. The simplest dictates of humanity demanded immediate and organized effort for their relief.

Another incentive to meet this emergency was to maintain the honored traditions of of our State, which had its conception and birth in a struggle for freedom, and equal rights for the colored man. She has shed too much blood for this cause to now turn back from her soil these defenseless people fleeing from the land of oppression.

We have not sought to stimulate or encourage their migration hither. We have always endeavored to place before the colored people of the South the plain facts, hoping thus to properly restrain an improvident hegira, based upon delusive hopes and expectations. We have also sought to impress upon them that other Western and Norther States possess equal advantages for homes for the laboring man.

In brief we have undertaken so far as lies in our power to provide for the destitute of these people, who come voluntarily among us, the common necessities of life, and to assist them in obtaining situations where they can obtain a livelihood.

We have made an effort to establish a colonly about fifty miles west of this city in Wabaunsee County. Finding that good land could be bought at $2.65 per acre, we are locating about thirty families on forty acres each. This is University land, one tenth to be paid down and the balance in nineteen years at seven per cent. interest. We have furnished for their use, teams and some agricultural implements, built barracks to be used in common, and furnished rations. we also agreed to make the first payment for them. Some ground has been broken and planting done, but it was too late to realize much this season. This is an experiment and so far seems successful, but it requires more money than we anticipated. The ultimate success of this colony must depend on future contributions. The refugees have established three other colonies, one in Graham, one in Hodgeman and one in Morris County. The association is not responsible for these but they will need assistance.

This association has taken charge of and aided more or less, about three thousand of these people, and there are still here and on the way from St. Louis about four hundred more.

We have received in money from all sources, $5,819,70.

We have expended and incurred obligations for the whole of this fund.

A large quantity of clothing and blankets have been received and we have a large lot of clothing now on hand.

What we need is money with which to obtain food, shelter, medical assistance, and furnish transportation to such places as will give them employment. This we must have or else relinquish all future effort at organized assistance to these refugees.

The good people who have already so generously contributed to the cause have our sincere thanks.

All contributions should be sent to Gov. John P. St. John.

John P. St. John, President;
John Francis, Treasurer;
P. I. Bonebrake, Auditor;
Albert H. Horton, Chief Justice;
C. G. Foster, U. S. District Judge;
James Smith, Secretary of State;
J. C. Hebbard, Secretary;
Willard Davis, Attorney General;
N. C. McFarland, T. W. Henderson and A. B. Jetmore, Board of Directors.

THE HEBREWS.

The Hebrew race, more commonly called Jews, number a few millions in the United States. They are confined to our larger towns and cities, rarely in the country; they have a separate and distinct religion, support their own newspapers, as a rule do not intermarry with other races and yet there is not a community in which their power is not felt, especially as traders. In some cities they have a monopoly of certain branches of business. Comparing their condition of to-day with that of ten or twenty-five years ago, their encroachments are plainly seen, while their entrance in comparatively new callings is manifest to the most casual observer. In other civilized countries the same result is perceptible. Beaconsfield is prime minister in England, Gambetta is all-powerful in France, Castelar is the most consummate orator of modern Spain if not of modern times, possessing a wealth of imagery not inharmonious with his brilliancy and profundity Rachel, Auerbach and Cremieux in their respective lines of talent have each achieved enviable reputations; the Rothschilds are more powerful than the sovereigns of Great Britain, Germany or Russia; and Sarah Bernhardt also of Jewish extraction, carries everything before her, defying alike conventionalities and race prejudices, as the leading actress of the times. In fact, the eminence of one of this race in all the higher professions gives currency to the utterance of Disraeli that it is the ruling race to-day.

Without passing upon this at all, the success of this race in this country must prove an interesting field for study and investigation to the lover of history or the student of sociology. The secret is comprehended in a few words; (1) a thorough and compact organization for all purposes of charity, education, insurance, aid and co-operation in business; (2) the employment of their best talent resources in these instrumentalities; (3) pluck, perseverance, and a line of policy.

A NUT FOR MR. BROOKS TO CRACK.

Last year when a number of serious charges affecting the morality and reputation of some of our colored trustees of Public Schools, were filed before the Commissioners of the District, emanating from a number of persons, we unhesitatingly denounced said charges as maliciously false and totally unfounded, so far as our personal knowledge and belief were concerned. Such we believe was the fact, and we were glad to so certify before the Honorable Mr. Commissioner Dent.

Our opinion and certificate stood at that time "A No. 1" among other opinions and certificates of our colored citizens. At that time we were reliable, now we are "unreliable." At that time we represented the views of a large number of "good people;" now we represent a "rabble," simply because we prefer a person to fill the vacancy of trustee, and represent us upon the school board, other than the present incumbent.

We repeat that this year we find ourselves represented, in the words of the present incumbent, before the "powers that be," as a leader of an "insignificant rabble," whose opinions are entitled to no consideration whatsoever.

Verily opinons change, and men with them. We are obligated to the present incumbent (Mr. Brooks) for his onslaught upon our colored citizens. It is natural to him. It looks like the man. It is within keeping with his past public record. We would remind him, however, that there is a gap between the Negro of this District and himself, and none understand this better than he. Like another colored man, he is entitled to all the credit that may be possibly gathered, by persistently ridiculing the colored citizens of this District. Possibly the office of trustee is dependent upon the ability of one to cater to those having but little interest in the Negro, and his mental development. If such be the fact, we can and do assure Mr. Brooks, that such is the exception and not the rule; and that a majority of colored men in public position, particularly a majority of those of his colleagues upon the school board, hold their offices by no such tenure. J. A. J.

A FASHIONABLE WEDDING AT ANN ARBOR, MICH.

Shewcraft—Graham.

[Condensed from the Chicago Conservator.]

A wedding of much more than usual interest occurred Tuesday evening last at Ann Arbor, Mich. The contracting parties are well known throughout the State and have a large circle of friends abroad.

Miss Elizabeth A. Graham, the bride, is a Canadian, having moved to America with her parents only a few years ago. She has a good education, a pleasant manner, and a genial disposition, which have served to make her a favorite at home and abroad. She spent three years in Washington, D. C., with the family of I. N. Cary, in which city she made many warm friends; and in passing through Chicago, en route to her home, she formed many more pleasant acquaintances here.

Mr. M. C. Shewcraft, the fortunate one of many admirers, was a school-mate of the bride, and spent many of the moments which were allotted to his books in casting sly glances at the idol of his admiration. The affection of youth ripened into the love of man and womanhood, and the wedding was consummated after thirteen years of "prefatory remarks" by both parties. The bridegroom enjoys an excellent reputation at home and abroad. As a business man he is active, persevering, and thoroughly honest and upright.

Besides the many colored friends, the parties enjoyed a large circle of white friends who composed four-fifths of the 1,500 persons present.

Promptly at 8 o'clock the bridal procession arrived, and to the happy strains of the "Wedding March," proceeded to the altar. The bride was handsomely attired in ash-of-rose silk, made *a la princesse*, bridal veil draping entire figure, with a profusion of orange blossoms as ornaments, and accompanied by her father. Next followed her mother and the bridegroom, then Miss Mary H. Graham, sister of the bride, and F. L. Barnett, of this city, first attendants, and Miss Katie Shewcraft, sister of the groom, and Jas. E. Armes, of Detroit. The attendants were elegantly attired: Miss Graham in white cashmere silk trimmings—ornaments, natural flowers; and Miss Shewcraft in corn-colored bunting, satin trimmings—ornaments, orange blossoms.

Rev. R. B. Pope performed the ceremony in slow, measured and solemn tones, after which they repaired to the residence, where a brilliant reception was held. A 2 p. m. the bridal party left for Windsor, Ont., where a reception was held Wednesday.

The presents were many and costly.

PHILADELPHIA NOTES.

BY C. HOWARD JOHNSON.

THURSDAY, July 10.

CENTRAL EXCURSION.

As we have before mentioned, Lombard Street Central Presbyterian Sabbath School gave an excursion to Alnwick Park. This park is situated on the Philadelphia, Newtown and New York Railroad. The park did not come up to the expectations of the people, the best part being the water, which was very good. There were about 400 present. Prominent among them were Mrs Miller and Miss Miller, Misses P and E Harvey, H and M Potter and E Potter, C DeMunn, M Campbell, Mrs. and Misses Roxy and Rachel Armstead, Mr. Moore, Mrs Davis, Miss A Mills, Miss C and and Miss M Cooper, Miss Dora Cole, Mrs Tobias, Miss A J Cooper, Miss J Songow, Mesdames Reed and Sayres, Misses Stewart, F Ramsey, E Barney M Lindsay, L Adger, L Harder and many other ladies. Among the gentlemen were Messrs J Hill, William Brooks, E Bouchett, R Taylor, H Seeley, William Morr Jr, John Howe, J Marsh, R C Lewis, of *Christian Recorder*; S Potter, W Potter, and L Potter, Still, Webster, Sommerville, Harris, Gardner, A E Brown, F Wood Dr Reeves, D D; R Jones, G Wilson, and many others.

Union Sunday School gave their excursion also on July 10, to Lake Side Park. It was well attended. On the same day the "Fete Champetre" at Saenger Park, by H Price Williams, was well attended.

Tuesday evening last a meeting was held at Fifteenth and Race streets in aid of the refugees in Kansas. The meeting was addressed by Mr Brown, of Kansas.

On July 24 there will be a select excursion down the Delaware by a party of ladies and gentlemen, of whom Mr Willis H Cromwell is chairman. We also see among the committee the name of that well-known lady, Mrs J S Streets—a certain guarantee of a successful day's enjoyment.

St Thomas Sunday School had selected Alnwick Park for their excursion; but owing to a dislike by some of the committee, it is hard to tell where they will hold it. Tuesday, the 22d, was the day selected.

We had a delightful trip to Atlantic City on the 4th, returning on the 7th. While there we met a good many of our city friends. We also became acquainted with J Oliver Moore, of the *Atlantic City Times*. Mr Moore has a column in that paper, and through this we were able to get all the news. While Lewis, of the *Recorder*, and ourselves were enjoying the hospitality of the Haverton House our friend, H Price Williams ran down for a few days' sojourn. We were glad to see him, and while we stayed we enjoyed ourselves under his care.

Prof. Clark, the chiropodist, has gone to Atlantic City. He is stopping at the Central House. His office hours are 8 to 10 a. m., 1 to 4, and 6 to 9 p. m. He would like to see all his old friends and as many new give him a call.

All persons wishing to get the *Advocate* in Philadelphia should drop a postal card or call at the house of C. Howard Johnson, 1008 Ivy Street, where they can be accommodated.

The National Colored Sabbath School Union

of the United States of America, will meet in Philadelphia, Pa., August 14, 1879, at 12 o'clock, m.

It is hoped that all the Sabbath Schools and Sabbath School Associations throughout the United States will take special interest in said meeting, and be fairly represented by one or more delegates, male or female.

The delegates are respectfully requested to come prepared to help to defray the expenses of the Union.

The Executive Committee in Philadelphia, will please procure a place for the Union to meet and make all necessary arrangements for said meeting.

By Order of the President,

May 31, 1-m. WM. H. BROWN.

CHOICE TEAS AND Groceries AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

SUGARS.

A Coffee—Standard	8 cents
C "	7 "
Granulated and Powdered	9 "
Loaf	10 "

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	Green.	Toas'd
Old Gov Java (very choice)	28	33
Maracaibo	18	24
Io	16	20
Mocha	27	32

TEAS.

Spring Leaf Japan (a fine article)	50 cents
Inert Japan	70 "
Oolong (very d)	35 "
" (c le e)	50 "
" (fin st)	70 "
Imperial (o d)	38 "
" (fines)	80 "
Gunpowder (fin st)	90 "

CANNED GOODS.

3-lb. Tomatoes	9 and 10 cents
3-lb. Peaches	25 "
3-lb Clam Chowder	25 "
2-lb Sugar Corn	10 "
2-lb. Marrowfat Peas	12 "
2-lb. Extra Small Peas (equal to imported)	18 "
Best N O. Molasses	50 cents per gallon
Extra Drip Syrup	60 "

SOAPS.

Irish, 6 cents a bar. Oleine, 7 cents a bar. Babbit's N. Y. City, 5 cents a bar. Gold 5 cents a bar. Choice N. Y. Butter, 4½ lbs. for $1.00. Pearl Carolina Rice 8c per lb. Best Sugar-cured Hams, 10c. per lb. The celebrated Nickel Sugar, all long Havana filler, 4 cents each.

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" Beautiful Strap Sandals	85c. & up.
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" Fine Kid Button	$1.00, $1.25 to $2.50.
Child's Heeled Slipper	20c 50c. & up.
" Slippers & Ties	50c. to $1.00.
Infant's Shoes & Slippers	20c. & up.

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French heel Kid Button,
Congress and Lace Gaiters,
Gents Kid and Calf Ties,
Button and Congress Gaiters,
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May 24, tf.

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The HOP PAD for Stomach, Liver and Kidney is superior to all others. Cures by absorption. Ask druggist.

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SATURDAY, July 19, 1879.

JEROME A. JOHNSON News Editor.

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AGENTS.

Richmond Va.....John G. Baugh.
Baltimore.....J. H. Williams.
Norfolk.....T. J. Corprew.
Northern Virginia.....O. L. Grant.
Tennessee.....H. W. Ruffin.
New York.....G. W. Hammond.
Raleigh.....B. J. Edwards.
Levi Cromwell, Gen'l Ag't for Philadelphia.
Washington.....G. B. Anderson
C. A. Lemar, Collector for Washington.

LOCAL.

Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

—Societies and Churches desiring local notices of their entertainments and other special exercises in order to ensure the same should

—The statement is made (officially) that Wm. T. Given, 1104 12th street is selling those splendid "Nickle" segars, all long Havana filler, at 4 cents each. They are all the rage. See his advertisement.

—Our young and highly respected friend Jas. D. Kennedy is an associate editor of the Louisianian, vice Gov. Pinchback who retires to recuperate. Mr. Kennedy is both a pungent and logical writer.

—We take great pleasure in announcing to our many friends that the Central Baptist Church will give a Bush meeting at Carlin Springs on the Washington and Ohio rail-road Sunday August 3rd. for the benefit of said Church. Tickets 60 cents. Children under 12 years old, 30 cents.

—A grand excursion, under the auspices of the 5th. Baptist church and Sunday School, will be given on the elegant steamer Mary Washington, to Mt. Vernon Springs on Thursday, July 24th. The steamer leaves the wharf at the foot of 7th. st., at 8 o'clock, a. m sharp, and will leave the Springs for the city at 5 o'clock p. m. A fine brass band will be in attendance. Round trip tickets 50 cents. Children under 12 years. 25 cents.

—The Misses J. C. Grant and M. Fleet are spending a month at Silver Springs, Md.

—We received a lengthy communication from Mr. William C. Chase, defending his action at the Bethel church meeting on the 9th.

A Church Corner-Stone Laid.

The corner-stone of the Central Baptist Church, southwest corner of Third and L sts. (Rev. Dr. J. Warren Roane, pastor), was laid Thursday last in the presence of a large number of spectators. Before the stone was placed in position an hour was occupied in devotional exercises, conducted by Professor C. Robinson. The services were introduced with singing by the choir of the First Baptist Church of South Washington, followed by the invocation by Rev. A. Green, reading of Scriptures by Rev. W. J. Walker, prayer by Rev. T. S. Robinson, singing by the choir under the leadership of the Rev. Mr. Laws, and addresses by Revs. William J. Walker. A. Green, T. S. Robinson, and Mr. Laws. At the conclusion of these exercises the corner-stone was laid, under the supervision of the Grand Lodge of Masons (colored) of the District, by Leonard C. Bailey, Grand Master who delivered a very able Masonic address suitable to the occasion. A paper, stating when and where the church and Sunday-school were organized, the officers elected, and their constituent, the Baptist Church directory copies of the daily papers, the *National Baptist*, the constitution of the church, and the *Baptist Outlook*, and other articles were inclosed in the stone. The following is the inscription on the outside of the stone: "Central Baptist Church, 1879."

The Most Worshipful Grand Lodge made a very credible appearance, and performed the Masonic ceremonies in an highly satisfactory manner, much to the credit of the Grand Master and his subordinate officers.

Literary Exercises.

A few weeks ago an editorial upon the necessity of Literary exercises for our people, appeared in the columns of the PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE, setting forth that if there is one church which more than any other can be deemed the popular church of this city, As[illegible] is that church; and that an organization [illegible]ted there, would wield an influence as great if not greater than that by the organization in the city of Brotherly Love.

Whereas we concede that the above is applicable to the city proper, we invite the readers of the ADVOCATE to go to Hillsdale on the second Sabbath of each month, and there they will find under the auspices of the Pioneer Association, a moral literary and social organization in a blooming condition.

July 13th., being the second Sabbath of this month, a throng of well-wishes and patrons gathered, as usual upon interesting occasions, in Douglass Hall to be entertained by the exercises of the afternoon.

At the usual opening hour Rev. Blount offered prayer, and immediately afterwards a lesson was read from the 6th. chapter of Mark followed by an address by the Supt. of S. S. dept. Sol. G. Brown.

After the roll-call a choice selection of music was rendered by several little misses of the juvenile department, whose ages ranged from eight to twelve years.

A find selection of prose was read by Mr. Ray, a member of the singing department, also one of poetry by a lady member of the same department of the S. S.; but the essay of the afternoon was the one delivered by Miss Southern, subject; "Is the Bible a true guide?" This paper was marked by an unusual embodiment of deep thought and logic, and was considerably commented upon.

But the Pioneer is not toally free from attempts of imposition by plagiarist, as for example, the address of a Mr. Smallwood after the conclusion of Miss Southern's reading, Mr. Brown suspected the character of the gentleman's paper, and submittedit to a committee of youths for inspection; but the young men found the article (an essay on gambling) verbatim in a book published years ago.

The gentleman went at the churches in full tilt with his demolising rhetoric-lance, and punched a hole in the armor of christianity by asserting that church fairs and festivals are a very harmful species of gambling!?

This statement roused a representative of the ADVOCATE, whose remarks we decline to report for this issue, but in the meantime present the assurance that they can be had at a moments notice. Barring the above mentioned essay on gambling, the exercises were instructive and entertaining.

Next Sabbath Fred Douglass, Jr. will deliver an address before the Association in the Hall. Prof. J. M. Gregory was expected to lecture upon this occasion but failed to appear. Considerable disappointment was noticed on account of this failure. But success to the Pioneers of Hillsdale. G. L. JACKSON.

VAN NESS GARDEN.

A HISTORICAL GARDEN—WHAT ENJOYMENT CAN BE HAD—WHAT CAN BE SEEN—WHAT WAS SEEN AND ENJOYED.

The Van Ness Garden is an old historical residence situated at the corner of 17th. and E streets. To give a minute historical reminiscences of it, would be uncalled for, as this place is so well known to both far and near. The most historical features of the Van Ness Garden, are the residence he once occupied and the two small houses which are said to be 75 or 125 years old. In either of these houses, we are informed that the Senators and members of the House of Representatives, during the existence of old Van Ness, would enjoy their political chit-chat, and in those days, these two houses were considered to be *par excellence*. The principal residence which was occupied by Van Ness is peculiarly constructed; in the rooms within, there are peculiarly constructed closets, which are worth a morning and evening's walk to see. This place has been recently leased by John West, who has associated with him his efficient sons, and fitted the place up as a SUMMER GARDEN for picnics. Mr. West has cordially extended invitations to the colored citizens to visit his place and partake freely, any afternoon or morning of the hospitality of his place. He has fitted the place up with seats and tables, for the accomodation of those who may visit the place. There is an ice cream saloon within the garden, and on application any company of ladies and gentlemen are at liberty to occupy the garden for croquet and private picnics. The garden is opened daily, Sundays accepted.

On Friday morning last, a company of ladies and gentlemen, consisting of Misses Etta B. Moses, Frankie and Gussie Black, Laura Dyson, Louise Bowie, Mattie A. Bowen, D. H. Stewart, and others had a select private picnic; croquet was the principal enjoyment had among the ladies while others participated in other enjoyments, while old Sol, with his penetrating rays was the plague of those who were not shaded from its brilliancy, this enjoyable company, was beclouded from the sun by the clustered trees and gently fanned with the breezes of the flowing waves from off the Potomac. Ettie, "the wind mill," of the company in sweet accented tones, was the life of livliness, while Frankie and Gussie, in complimentory terms styled the "miggets," yet their mellow tone infused within us merriment, while Daniel was receiving orders to go and replenish the bucket with water to quench the thirst of his loving affiance. Then there was little Eustis; Mattie in her spirited glee as usual seemingly partaking of every particular of rural enjoyments; there was Lou—she gets angry because she is not allowed to cheat in a croquet game, she sits down indignantly and calls upon Laura as a referee. Just as a decision was to be rendered, the miggets, the wind mill, and all combined calls us to dinner. What delicious delicaecis we had, why the choice viands of the season, blackberry pie, sandwiches, cake, lemonade, cheese, crackers, gingersnaps &c., while in the height of our enjoyment, our quietude was disturbed by the angry roll of a thunder storm, followed by a terrific rain, which caused all sorts of rumbles and scrambles for the old Van Ness house We waited until the tempest had blown over. More could be told but space will not permit.

A repetition of the pic-nic will be next Friday. SYLVIUS.

NORFOLK NOTES.

—Everything seems to be on the move in our city at present. In fact, for the past two weeks, hardly had the smoke of the Fourth of July gun-powder blown away, and the thousands of excursionist left our city, whence they had come to spend the Fourth in sight-seeing and pleasure-seeking, several hundred of our citizens followed for different points, armed with fried chicken, ice cream, watermelons, etc.—taking steamboats, cars and other conveyances—to have a good time with their friends at some given point, for a picnic, clam bake, or to join some fishing party, or some other recreation that our location affords. Added to this unusual lively time, the Virginia Baptist State Sunday School Convention held its annual session at the Bank Street Baptist Church; and from the large number of delegates in the city, we can only predict for them a very interesting and beneficial session.

—Rev. John J. Jackson has succeeded in breaking ground to plant a new Baptist Church in Princess Anne County, near Norfolk. The masons will lay the corner-stone some time this week, and Elder E. G. Corprew will deliver the oration.

—The revival of local affairs has had, methinks, a corresponding effect on our military. The Langston Guards have thrown off their fit of what the people called "cowardice," or, in more mild terms, "in deference to the anticipated feelings of those white citizens who did not favor colored men setting on *juries*." This company has decided that in deference to the ladies, who so severely censured them for the above cowardly act, that they would turn out on the evening of the Fourth! These ladies are indignant at their action, and hope that they will yet be able to explain the awkward situation in which they have placed themselves.

The weather is exceedingly warm here, and, in short, sun-strokes will be all the go.

—The Mayflower L. and S. Club will give their grand annual pic-nic on about the last of this month.

—Having been tendered an invitation to the corner-stone ceremonies, I shall avail myself of the opportunity, and endeavor to give my readers a description of the occasion.

OCCASIONAL.

Chaotic Musings.

CONDUCTED BY HOWARD,

Contributions solicited from all. All communications should be sent to

C. HOWARD JOHNSON,
1008 Ivy street, Philadelphia, Pa.

ANSWERS.

No. 127. Night—in—gale.

No. 128.
BLAST
LAGER
AGREE
SEEDS
TRESS

No. 129. Curlew.

No. 130.
M
SOD
SORES
MORTALS
DEARY
SLY
S

No. 131. Robert Edmund Lee
Alexander the Great
Duke of Wellington.

No. 132.
MUSICAL
SERUM
TOP
N

No. 133. HIDDEN PUZZLES.

My faithful saber that I prize
I'll sheath o'er spot where Abel lies,
And now exempt I reclaim my home
And with my stick abroad I roam,
There, far from critic or umbrageous pest
My candid object is to take a rest.
Look at me well and you will find
A hidden "poser" in each line.

Spring Lake, N. J. NOMRON.

No. 134. NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

I am composed of 13 letters.
My 13, 8, 6, 7, 2, is a crown;
My 9, 12, 1, an animal;
My 3, 4, 10, 6, a hollow;
My 11, 5, is a verb;
My whole is a favorite amusement.

Long Branch, N. J. LEVALIENT.

No. 135. HALF SQUARE.

A tune for one or two instruments; dramatic composition set to music; a narrow tract of land; an old vessel; an affix; a letter.

Phila., Pa. FLORA NIGHTINGALE.

No. 136. SQUARE.

[Dedicated to LeValient.]

A province of ancient Greece; a disease of horses; certain birds; reluctant; an ancient Roman official; the Nettle-thrash.

Baltimore, Md. RANDOLPH.

No. 137. DECAPITATIONS.

Behead a fat woman and leave a vegetable
Behead a passage of foul water and leave a vessel;
Behead earth and leave a circle;
Behead to repent and leave sound.

Savannah, Ga. LAUGHING JACK.

No. 138. WORD SQUARE.

[With compliments to G. Old.]

An animal; an animal; tools; a fish.

East Dedham, Mass. EAGLE EYE.

No. 139. LOGOGRIPH.

If you a boy's name will behead and transpose,
Another boy's name to you 'twill disclose.

Newark, N. J. X. L. C. R.

☞Answers next week.☜

PRIZES.

To No 137, a magazine. For first complete list of answers 3 months subscription to ADVOCATE; best incomplete list 1 month.

Answers were received from Mystic, Crux, Golden Anchor, Laughing Jack, Randolph, LeValient, Namron, G. Olden, N. Snare and many others.

MUSINGS.

X. L. C. R.: We are glad to hear from you at last. Now that you have visited us, we want you to come often.

Namron, you have left the heated city also and gone to tussle with Jersey's sands and mosquitoes. Only come back safe and keep our column supplied and we will be very happy.

Laughing Jack: Your batch is very good. Do not forget to send a complete list of answers this week.

Ironsides, Old Friend: Why are you so silent about that batch. Your favor of last week is at hand. We can only return the compliment, hoping at some future period to do more than thank you.

NOTICE.

To the person sending us the best assorted lot of puzzles of ten in number (only two of one kind allowed) we will give a nice bound book well worth the trouble. Time allowed is until the 18th of August. Prize will be sent on the 21st of August Work for it.

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Best unfinished shirts, - - - - 60 cts
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$1.25 Scarf reduced to 50 cents to close.
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[A. B. Wilson In Conference Advocate.]

My view, just at this point, may appear extravagant; but the facts in the case bear me out in entertaining and expressing it. I do not think there are any colored persons employed in any of the various departments of the M. E. church machinery! I ask, Why is it so? Simply because we are of the unfortunately oppressed and despised race. Not only is a representation denied us, in the general machinery of the Church, but we are not received into the white churches to worship God, in many places, with civility. According to the *spirit* of the laws of the M. E. Church, every Methodist Episcopal church is the home and place of worship of every member in that (the M. E.) Church. But, if our colored preachers or members go to our white churches, they are, as a rule, either seated in the rear of the church, or shown the way into the galleries. If a colored preacher is in a white church when the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper is administered, he is not invited into the alter to assist in the services: if he is invited to partake in this holy service at all, it is when all the white people are through. Colored preachers are not invited to preach in our white churches; no, not so much as to sit in the alter while our white brother preaches. And these prohibitions exist in our own Church, whose theory says "*We are all one* in Christ Jesus."

We ask, why are we thus treated? or, Why this practical inequality? The only answer that I can find, that will be consistent with the facts in the case, is, "Because we are of the unfortunate Negro race."

But, what has all of the above to do with the election of a Bishop of African descent, in the M. E. Church? I answer, "much every way." We want the world and the Church to know that we possess some degree of sensitiveness, as do others; and we know that the existing prohibitions are contrary both to the letter and spirit of Christianity, as taught in the Holy Scriptures. We are not willing, therefore, to be isolated, ostracised, and discarded, simply because our condition in the past has been very unfortunate for us and for the whole country. We ask to be recognized as equals in sharing the offices of the Church, both lucrative and non-lucrative, with our white brethren; and when one of our race is elevated we are all elevated in and with him.

Idiotic And Suicidal.

The colored people of Jacksonville, Fla., are drawing the color line among themselves. Several colored men have complained about the formation of a society in that city whose membership is composed entirely of mulattos exclusively. No black man need apply. They also charge that the black children are ostracised and often refused admittance into society by mulatto children under instructions from their parents. Rev. Mr. Thomas lately made mention of the matter as the starting point for evil, and a division of the colored race of that city.

About five years ago the same subject agitated the colored people, and at times they would meet, quarrel and fight over it on the public streets. *Ex.*

Why Curious?

[From the Courier-Journal.]

Atlanta, Ga., July 7.—A curious scene was witnessed at the Presbyterian Church in Decatur yesterday. A Negro woman applied for admission to the church. She was called to the alter and underwent examination. This was satisfactorily concluded, and she was then regularly received into the church. As it was communion Sunday she was invited to partake of the service, and did so. Senator John B. Gordon and Congressman Chandler were among the members who took communion with her. The affair created some talk, but was generally approved.

Richmond has been blessed in being interpresed abundantly with a population Germanic. A celebrated German once said: "Were the Americans not preserved by amalgamation with the German race they would die out in less than a century." Extreme this, but of great force.—*Ex.*

Deferred Local.

—The National Endowment Association on last Tuesday evening and elected the following officers to serve the ensuing year: President, Arthur Simmons; vice president, Louis A. Cornish; secretary, Solomon Johnson; treasurer, Rev. William J. Walker. The choice of directors was postponed until the first regular meeting in July.

—The excursion to Mt. Vernon Springs last Monday under the auspices of the Young People's Church Aid Society of 19th Street Baptist Church was very successfully managed by our young friends, Messrs. David Clark and Thomas Watson. About five hundred persons attended, and seemingly enjoyed the pleasures of the trip. A considerable number of ladies and gentlemen visited the tomb of Washington The affair both socially and pecuniary was a decided success. The best of order was observed, and we think a repetition at an early date would be entirely in order.

—A large number of the members of the Sparta Club are largely in arrears. We are requested notify delinquents to pony up by the 1st, or suffer the penalty of having their names advertised.

The Late Mrs. Shaw.

Mrs. Caroline Shaw, the widow of Alexander Shaw, was buried from Asbury church Sunday, July 6th. Her many relatives and friends mourn her loss. The pastor, Rev. E. W. S. Peck, preached a very interesting sermon; he said she told him that she had put all her trust in Jesus and was willing to go home to rest, "a place not made with hands, but eternally in the heavens." She told him to sing the hymn "While shepherds watched their flocks by night," and "How tedious and tasteless the hour."

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